

Jacob M. Faircloth, Esq. (SB No. 305390)  
Bluestone Faircloth & Olson, LLP  
1825 Fourth Street  
Santa Rosa, CA 95404  
Telephone: (707) 526-4250  
Facsimile: (707) 526-0347  
Email: jacob@bfolegal.com

Attorneys for Movants/Claimants of Beyers Costin Simon, P.C.—See Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

In Re

Case No. 19-30088-DM

PG&E CORPORATION,

Chapter 11

and

(Lead Case—Jointly Administered)

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC  
COMPANY

Debtors.

**CONSOLIDATED MOTION TO  
ALLOW/DEEM TIMELY LATE  
FILING OF CLAIMANTS, AND  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES AND  
DECLARATION OF PETER SIMON  
IN SUPPORT THEREOF**

Affects:

- ☐ PG&E Corporation  
☐ Pacific Gas & Electric Company  
☒ Both Debtors

Hearing: Only if Requested  
Location: Via Zoom or Telephone

\*All papers shall be filed in the Lead  
Case, No. 19-30088-DM

Movants/Claimants, more fully set forth in Exhibit 1—attached hereto—file this  
consolidated Motion to deem timely late filed proof of claims.

This Motion is brought pursuant to the Court’s 8/24/22 Order Consolidating  
Motions to File Late Claims (the “Order”).

*Pursuant to the Order and in accordance with the procedures set forth therein,  
the Fire Victim Trust (“FVT”) must either (a) file any opposition it has to any specific  
Claimants set forth herein or (b) file a statement of non-opposition as to any specific  
Claimants set forth herein, within fourteen (14) days of filing of this Motion.*

1 **I.**  
2 **Summary of Argument**

3 A proof of claim may be deemed timely upon a showing of excusable neglect and  
4 lack of prejudice. In this case, due to a variety of stressors and personal factors arising  
5 from the 2017 fires (“North Bay Fires”) or 2018 Camp Fire (“Camp Fire”), Claimants  
6 were unable to timely file their proofs of claims. Because there is no danger of prejudice  
7 to the Debtors, as Debtors’ estates are solvent, and all creditors in these cases stand to be  
8 paid their pro rata shares, the Motion should be granted to allow the Claimants to have  
9 the claims deemed timely.

10 Per the Court’s Order, a brief statement for particular circumstances for each  
11 Claimant is set forth in Exhibit 1, attached hereto.

12 **II.**  
13 **Factual Background**

14 **A. Pertinent Bankruptcy Background.**

15 On January 29, 2019, PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
16 (“Debtors” or “PG&E”) commenced the above-captioned voluntary Chapter 11 cases  
17 (“Chapter 11 Cases”). PG&E’s Chapter 11 filings were necessitated by a confluence of  
18 factors resulting from catastrophic fires that occurred in Northern California prior to the  
19 Petition Date, and PG&E’s potential liabilities arising therefrom.

20 The deadline for filing proofs of claim with respect to any prepetition claim  
21 including, but not limited to, all claims of Fire Claimants, Wildfire Subrogation  
22 Claimants, Governmental Units and Customers, and all secured and priority claims  
23 against the Debtors was October 21, 2019, at 5:00 p.m. (“General Bar Date”).

24 The deadline for filing claims was extended to December 31, 2019 (“Extended  
25 Bar Date”), solely for the benefit of any non-governmental Fire Claimants who did not  
26 file proofs of claim by the General Bar Date. [See Docket No. 4672]

27 On January 31, 2020, as Docket No. 5590, Debtors filed an Amended Chapter 11  
28 Plan Debtor’s and Shareholder Proponents’ Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization  
Dated January 31, 2020.

1 On February 7, 2020, as Docket No. 5700, Debtors filed a Disclosure Statement  
2 for the Amended Plan.

3 On February 19, 2020, as Docket No. 5835, Debtors filed their Motion for Entry  
4 of an Order (I) Approving Form and Manner of Notice of Hearing on Proposed  
5 Disclosure Statement; (II) Establishing and Approving Plan Solicitation and Voting  
6 Procedures; (III) Approving Forms of Ballots, Solicitation Packages, and Related  
7 Notices; and (IV) Granting Related Relief (“Solicitation Procedures Motion”).

8 On March 17, 2020, the Solicitations Procedures Motion was Approved.

9 After filing multiple iterations of the Plan, on June 19, 2020, as Docket No. 8048,  
10 Debtors filed an Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization dated June 19, 2020  
11 (the “Final Plan”).

12 One June 20, 2020, post-voting and hotly contested confirmation hearings, the  
13 Bankruptcy Court entered an order confirming the Final Plan. [Docket No. 8053]

14 Prior to December 31, 2019, nearly 38,000 fire victims filed timely claims. Since  
15 December 31, 2019, thousands of late claims have been submitted. Also since December  
16 31, 2019, dozens and dozens of late claims of fire victims have been permitted as timely  
17 by the Court through Stipulations and Orders. Others have been permitted as timely  
18 without stipulations, due to no opposition by the FVT. It’s clear by the volume of late  
19 claims that many families and individuals impacted by the North Bay Fires were unaware  
20 that they had any remedies, claims for relief, or causes of actions.

21 **B. Claimants’ Claims Arising from the North Bay Fires.**

22 Per the Court’s Order, a brief statement for particular circumstances for each  
23 Claimant is set forth in Exhibit 1.

24 With that said, the Claimants largely find themselves in very similar situations.  
25 All of the Claimants are survivors of the North Bay Fires which occurred in 2017. All of  
26 the Claimants have valid claims for damages arising from the North Bay Fires, including  
27 nuisance and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger to the North Bay  
28 Fires. Most, if not all, evacuated from the fires, with their homes covered in soot and

1 ash.

2 Due to substantial trauma, relocation, and the immense pressure resulting from  
3 the foregoing, the Claimants did not become aware of the relevant bar dates in time to  
4 timely file the claim. Most were not even aware of their right to file claims. It was not  
5 until after the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline that Claimants  
6 realized their damages may be compensable and that they should file a proof of claim for  
7 their losses.

8 Here, in particular, none of the Claimants had knowledge of their entitlement to  
9 file a claim within the Extended Bar Date. Had they known, they would have timely  
10 submitted claims. Had a party in interest been obliged to alert all those impacted by the  
11 fires of their possible entitlement to file a claim, perhaps there would not be so many fire  
12 victims in this situation. Outside of “word of mouth” from other fire victim claimants, no  
13 such notice or alert was provided, and many such parties had no good way of knowing  
14 about their claims.

15 Based on the foregoing, the Claimants bring this consolidated Motion to  
16 timely permit filing of their claims.

### 17 **III.** 18 **Legal Argument**

19 In a Chapter 11 case, the time to file a proof of claim may be extended under  
20 certain Circumstances. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (“FRBP”) 3003(c)(3);  
21 FRBP 9006(b)(1). The bankruptcy court has “broad equitable powers” in a Chapter 11  
22 case with respect to the timing requirements for proofs of claim *Pioneer Inventory*  
23 *Services v. Brunswick Associates Limited Partnership*, 507 U.S. 380, 389 (1993).  
24 Moreover, Rule 9006(b)(1) allows “late filings caused by inadvertence, mistake, or  
25 carelessness, not just those caused by intervening circumstances beyond a party’s  
26 control.” *Id.*, at 381. Even a creditor that did in fact receive notice may file a proof of  
27 claim notwithstanding the expiration of a claims bar date in a Chapter 11 case upon a  
28 showing of “excusable neglect.” *Id.*, at 394-95 (“Had respondents here been prevented

1 from complying with the bar date by an act of God or some other circumstance beyond  
2 their control, the Bankruptcy Court plainly would have been permitted to find ‘excusable  
3 neglect’ [under FRBP 9006].”).

4 In considering whether a creditor’s failure was the product of “excusable  
5 neglect,” the Court should take account of the following: all relevant circumstances  
6 surrounding the party’s omission, including (1) the danger of prejudice to the debtor, (2)  
7 the length of the delay and its potential impact on judicial proceedings, (3) the reason for  
8 the delayed, including whether it was within the reasonable control fo the movant, and  
9 (4) whether the movant acted in good faith. *Id.*, at 395; See also *Corning v. Corning (In*  
10 *re Zilog, Inc.)*, 450 F.3d 996 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006)(noting *Pioneer’s* non-exhaustive list of  
11 relevant factors).

12 Importantly, a late-filed proof of claim is allowable where a creditor had actual  
13 notice of the bankruptcy, but, due to some external reason, failed to file a proof of claim  
14 or did not realize that she or he had to prior to the bar date. See, e.g., *ZiLOG, Inc. V.*  
15 *Corning (In re ZiLOG, Inc.)*, 450 F.3d 996, 1003-1007 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006) (applying the  
16 *Pioneer* factors). Notably in this case, there was no widely distributed notice to residents  
17 impacted by the subject fires. In which case, the Claimants had no actual notice-  
18 discussed more fully hereinbelow.

19 Here, all four *Pioneer* factors—as well as the fifth engrafted onto the *Pioneer*  
20 analysis by some courts—weigh in favor of the Claimants.

21 First, there is no danger of prejudice to the Debtors in this case. Thus, the first  
22 *Pioneer* factor weighs in favor of the Claimants. The Debtors’ estates are solvent, and all  
23 creditors stand to be paid their initial pro rata share, which is presently set at 45%. See,  
24 E.G., *In re Best Payphones, Inc.*, 523 B.R. 54, 75-76 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2015) and *In re*  
25 *Sheehan Mem’l Hosp.*, 507 B.R. 802, 803 (Bankr. W.D.N.Y. 2014) (where the Chapter  
26 11 estate is solvent, “the proper remedy for a late filing is not the expungement of a  
27 claim, but its allowance as a tardily filed claim only.). As of now, it is understood that  
28 claims for which determination notices are issued are receiving 45% of the determination

1 award (their initial pro rata share). It is understood that the additional 55% of such  
2 determination awards has been set aside by the FVT. And, beyond that, the trust is still  
3 solvent.

4 Second, upon receiving all the necessary information, the Subject Proof of Claim  
5 was filed—or reason for such not being the case is validly explained.

6 Third, the delay in filing the Subject Proof of Claim is reasonable. This considers  
7 that very shortly after becoming aware of the damages that arose from the North Bay  
8 fires might be compensable, the Claimants obtained counsel and filed proofs of claims.  
9 Additionally, there was little to no substantial effort by any interested party (the Debtors  
10 nor the FVT) in this case to alert prospective claimants of their right or entitlement to file  
11 a claim—other than third-party advertisements. The Ninth Circuit, relying on the *Pioneer*  
12 factors, held that a bankruptcy court abused its discretion in declining to excuse various  
13 women’s failure to timely file proofs of claims (with respect to retention bonuses), where  
14 debtor’s general counsel’s email was not calculated to inform employees that they needed  
15 to file their wage claims against the debtor in bankruptcy court. *In re ZiLOG, Inc., supra*,  
16 at 1003. Compare this to the present Claimants, who received absolutely no notice  
17 whatsoever of their potential entitlement to file claims. This lack of substantive notice  
18 now squarely placing many individuals and families without any knowledge of their  
19 remedies—including the Claimants.

20 Fourth, any prospect of prejudice beyond solvency is unlikely given that (a) all  
21 distributions have not yet been made; and (b) the aggregate value of the Claimants’  
22 claims relative to the value of Debtors’ estates (or the value of the FVT) is low. See, e.g.,  
23 *In re Keene Corp.*, 188 B.R. 903, 910 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1995) (size of the late claim in  
24 relation to the estate is a consideration in determining prejudice). For example, even  
25 assigning a 45% pro rata share of \$80,000 to each claim (with 20 claims) aggregates only  
26 \$1,600,000. Where the Trust’s initial value was \$13,500,000,000, such late claims only  
27 account for 0.0001185% of the value of the Trust. Such a percent is incomprehensibly  
28 small in comparison to the size of the Trust.

1 Finally, the FVT has been routinely permitting late proofs of claims to be  
2 allowed, where such tardiness is excusable under the *Pioneer* factors and foregoing.  
3 Only until very recently did the FVT begin to no longer sign-off on such tardy  
4 claims—without any consideration or individual review of each such request. In which  
5 case, the Claimants contend that good cause exists and the Motion should be granted. Or,  
6 in the alternative, that the FVT should be estopped from wholly opposing all such claims,  
7 where the *Pioneer* factors are met.

#### 8 IV.

#### 9 Conclusion

10 Based upon the foregoing, the Claimants hereby request that the Court grant this  
11 Consolidated Motion and deem timely the Subject Proofs of Claims.

12 WHEREFORE, the Claimants pray for an order:

- 13 1. Granting the Motion in its entirety;
- 14 2. Finding that the Subject Proofs of Claims filed by the Claimants are to be  
15 allowed as having been timely filed; and
- 16 3. Granting such other or further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

17 DATED: August 31, 2022

BLUESTONE FAIRCLOTH & OLSON, LLP

18 /s/ Jacob M. Faircloth

19 By \_\_\_\_\_  
20 Jacob M. Faircloth  
21 ATTORNEY FOR THE CLAIMANTS  
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1                   **DECLARATION OF PETER SIMON IN SUPPORT THEREOF**

2           I, Peter Simon, declare as follows:

3           1.       I am over eighteen (18) years old and am competent to testify as to the  
4 matters set forth hereinbelow, from my personal knowledge—except as to those matters  
5 set forth upon information and belief.

6           2.       I am a partner with Beyers Costin Simon, P.C. and am an attorney  
7 licensed to practice in the State of California. If called upon as a witness, I could and  
8 would competently testify as to the facts set forth in this Declaration, which are made  
9 based upon my personal knowledge or information collected by my staff from the  
10 Claimants that my firm represents. Such representation is set forth in Exhibit 1, attached  
11 hereto, with further brief explanations received from each Claimant that my firm  
12 represents.

13          3.       I have reviewed the foregoing Motion to Allow/Deem Timely Late Filing  
14 of Claimants Proofs of Claims, and Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support  
15 Thereof (the “Motion”) and the attached Exhibit 1. To the best of my information and  
16 knowledge, the factual allegations in the Motion are true and correct—as to the Claimants  
17 my firm represents. For the reasons summarized in the Motion, I believe that it is  
18 appropriate to permit late filing of the various claims of the Claimants that my firm  
19 represents.

20          4.       Moreover, my firm has inquired with the Claimants listed in Exhibit 1  
21 with respect to their claims to determine whether: (1) they were aware of the FVT’s  
22 existence within approximately 1-2 months of filing their claims, or (2) if they were  
23 aware of the existence of the FVT, whether they understood that damages for nuisance  
24 and/or emotional distress may be compensable through the FVT. Upon information and  
25 belief—based on such inquiries—I understand that all of the Claimants listed in Exhibit 1  
26 either: (1) were not aware of the existence of the FVT until within approximately 1-2  
27 months of filing their subject claims, or (2) to the extent that they were aware of the  
28 existence of the FVT, they did not know that damages (theirs included) for emotional



1 distress and/or nuisance might be compensable from the FVT.

2 5. With respect to Mr. Qin's claim (Nos. 96365 and 108862) and Ms.  
3 Didier's claim (Nos. 96435 and 108860), it was believed that the originally filed claims  
4 were timely. They were submitted on January 6, 2020—just days after the Extended Bar  
5 Date expired, and only due to inadvertence did we not seek authorization to timely permit  
6 those claims.

7 I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States and of the  
8 State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Santa Rosa, CA, on  
9 August 31, 2022.

10 By: /S/ Peter Simon  
11 Peter Simon  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on August 31, 2022, a copy of the foregoing was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the Court’s electronic filing system to all parties indicated on the electronic filing receipt. Parties may access this filing through the Court’s filing system.

DATED: August 31, 2022 */S/ Jacob M. Faircloth*

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Jacob M. Faircloth

## **EXHIBIT 1: CLAIMANTS**

### **(1) Richard Baum.**

**Claim No. 108782, filed on August 19, 2022.**

Mr. Baum rented the real property located at 2133 Smoketree Court, Santa Rosa, CA 95403, where he resided during the North Bay Fires. Mr. Baum's personal property was substantially damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, Mr. Baum was required to evacuate his home. As a result of his displacement, he suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, Mr. Baum was unaware that his damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline expiring. Soon after discovering his damages might be compensable, Mr. Baum hired counsel and filed his claim. This was not until July/August of 2022.

### **(2) Dustin Baxter, Tamara Baxter, Blaine Baxter, and Reid Baxter.**

**Claim No. 108783, filed on August 19, 2022.**

Mr. Dustin Baxter and Mrs. Tamara Baxter are spouses. They, with their children (Blaine and Reid) resided at the real property located at 5307 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa, CA 95409. The Baxter family owned this property during the North Bay Fires.

The Baxter family's personal property and residence were damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, the Baxter family was required to evacuate their home. As a result of their displacement, they suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotion distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, the Baxter family was not aware that their damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire deadline expiring. On or around August 16<sup>th</sup> (shortly after realizing their damages might be compensable) they reached out to counsel and filed their claim.

### **(3) Dolores Meyer and Bradley Meyer.**

**Claim No. 108811, filed on August 23, 2022.**

Mrs. Meyer and Mr. Meyer are spouses. During the North Bay Fires, the Meyers owned the following two pieces of real property: (1) 1236 Michele Way, Santa Rosa, CA 95404; and (2) 13230 Arnold Drive, Glen Ellen, CA 95442. They resided at the Glenn Ellen property during the North Bay Fires.

The Meyer family's personal property and residence were damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, the Meyer family was required to evacuate their home. As a result of their displacement, they suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, the Meyer family was not aware that their damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire deadline expiring. In or around July/August (shortly after realizing their damages might be compensable), they reached out to counsel and filed their claim.

They ultimately learned that their damages/injuries might be compensable from family members who were also victims of the North Bay Fires.

**(4) David Qin.**

**Claim Nos. 96365, filed on January 6, 2020, and 108862, filed August 30, 2022.**

Mr. Qin owned the real property located at 7389 Skyway, Paradise, CA 95969, where he resided during the 2018 Camp Fire. Mr. Qin's personal property and real property were substantially damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the Camp Fire. During the fires, Mr. Qin was required to evacuate his home. As a result of his displacement, he suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, Mr. Qin was unaware that his damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline expiring. Soon after discovering his damages might be compensable, Mr. Baum hired counsel and filed his claim. His claim was ultimately filed only very shortly after the Extended Bar Date, and has since been amended to include additional claims that she was not previously aware of, as Claim No. 108862.

Due to the proximity of filing of the original claim, counsel for Mr. Qin had believed his claim was timely and was being processed. It was not until recently that counsel learned the claim was not channeled to the Fire Victim Trust, despite showing up on the portal as having been channeled to the Fire Victim Trust.

**(5) Lynn Marie Didier.**

**Claim Nos. 96435, filed on January 8, 2020, and 108860, filed August 30, 2022.**

Ms. Didier owned the real property located at 5176 O'Donnell Lane, Glen Ellen, CA 95442, where she resided during the North Bay Fires. Ms. Didier's personal property and real property were substantially damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, Ms. Didier was required to evacuate her home. As a result of her displacement, she suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, Ms. Didier was unaware that her damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline expiring. Soon after discovering her damages might be compensable, Ms. Didier hired counsel and filed her claim. Her claim was ultimately filed only very shortly after the Extended Bar Date, and has since been amended to include additional claims that she was not previously aware of, as Claim No. 108860.

Due to the proximity of filing of the original claim, counsel for Ms. Didier had believed her claim was timely and was being processed. It was not until recently that counsel learned the claim was not channeled to the Fire Victim Trust, despite showing up on the portal as having been channeled to the Fire Victim Trust.

**(6) William Klemme**

**Claim No. 108861, filed on August 30, 2022.**

Mr. Klemme rented the real property located at 4500 Porter Creek Rd., Santa Rosa, CA 95404, where he resided during the North Bay Fires. Mr. Klemme's personal property was substantially damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, Mr. Klemme was required to evacuate his home. As a result of his displacement, he suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, Mr. Klemme was unaware that his damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline expiring. Soon after discovering his damages might be compensable, Mr. Klemme hired counsel and filed his claim. This was not until August of 2022.

**(7) E. Lawrence Armstrong and Karen Jacobson Armstrong.**

**Claim No. 108866, filed on August 30, 2022.**

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are spouses. During the North Bay Fires, the Armstrong family owned the real property located at 3890 Old Redwood Highway, Santa Rosa, CA 95403. They resided at this property during the North Bay Fires.

The Armstrong family's personal property and residence were damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, the Armstrong family was required to evacuate their home. As a result of their displacement, they suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, the Armstrong family was not aware that their damages/injuries might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire deadline expiring. In or around August (shortly after realizing their damages might be compensable), they reached out to counsel and filed their claim.

**(8) Sarah Gray.**

**Claim No. 108871, filed on August 30, 2022.**

Ms. Gray rented the real property located at 351 Wall Place, Santa Rosa, CA 95401, where she resided during the North Bay Fires. Ms. Gray's personal property was substantially damaged from smoke, soot, and ash from the North Bay Fires. During the fires, Ms. Gray was required to evacuate her home. As a result of her displacement, she suffered substantial personal damages, nuisance, and emotional distress—due to proximity of the zone of danger.

Due to substantial trauma relating to the fires, Ms. Gray was unaware that her damages/injuries

might be compensable prior to the Extended Bar Date and Claims Questionnaire Deadline expiring. Soon after discovering her damages might be compensable, Mr. Gray hired counsel and filed her claim. This was not until August of 2022.